



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 30, 1927

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
UNEMPLOYMENT VERY COSTLY
MACHINISTS-CARMEN
BARBERS PLAN SUNDAY LAW
TOILING CHILDREN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1395—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec. Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—R. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3409 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giamburro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927

No. 35



STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



With unprecedented expedition as to opening speeches, the twenty-eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor was opened in the Municipal Auditorium, San Bernardino, on Monday morning, September 19.

The addresses of welcome and customary formalities occupied but a scant thirty-five minutes, which is stated to be a record in the history of the convention. What the speeches may have lacked in length was made up amply in the warmth and eulogy extended to the delegates and to organized labor.

E. J. Sadring, president of the Central Labor Council, called the meeting to order and extended a very hearty welcome to the visiting delegates. This was followed with the invocation by the Rev. Walter C. Loomis and the subsequent singing of "The Stars and Stripes."

I. N. Gilbert, Mayor of San Bernardino, made a particularly apt speech and was very warmly received. He said: "I am glad to welcome the delegates of a world-wide organization—labor. You are the exemplifications of the Pilgrims who landed on our shores a few decades ago. What does labor mean? The only answer which I can make to that question is that labor means men and women who do things. Labor takes the raw material and transforms it into things of beauty and usefulness. Your achievements need no comment from me, but I enjoy thinking and mentioning them. In the present day, the man who does not work is frowned upon and the practice of men leaving large sums of money to children is recognized as harmful. Ere long inheritance merely of wealth will be a thing of the past. A short time ago Lindbergh had refused money—one million dollars. If mere ownership of money had been all he was interested in, it was his for the taking. Labor was a movement which inspired to greater achievement and was recognized as the foundation of life. In welcoming the delegates of such a movement, I can only add that the convention is being held in the most progressive city in the state, and you will find that we are glad to have you with us. The city of San Bernardino is yours."

In response to the enthusiastic applause which greeted the address, the Mayor gave his five-minute talk which won the real estate convention contest and which is now famous in San Bernardino and throughout the State.

J. L. Mack, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that he came with greetings from a body which was co-operating with labor for the upbuilding of a greater and bigger San Bernardino. Primarily they were bread winners, and everyone realized that a city was built by labor. It was also conceded that the better the working conditions, the better the city.

C. S. Craine, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, said that the Mayor had told them that the city of San Bernardino had been given to them to do with what they willed during the convention and he (the speaker) was throwing in the rest of the county. He was honored in being able to address this gathering, because he knew that in every industrial achievement labor wore the crown. He hoped that this splendid meeting would meet the public eye and bring a greater realization of what labor means in the community.

Royal Mack, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the harmonious relationship be-

tween his organization and that of labor. Every craft carried a membership in the chamber. Delegates from the various crafts attended the chamber meetings and discussed what was best in the interests of all. In all of the building that had been done in San Bernardino, organized labor was in the foremost rank. The latest undertaking, a junior college, which promised to be one of the leading educational institutions of the South, was an example. N. A. Richardson, who was intimately associated with organized labor, was elected to the committee of five who was supervising the construction without a dissenting vote. In every possible way, the Chamber of Commerce was lending its aid to the enjoyment of the convention and they were going to impress the delegates that San Bernardino was a hospitable city.

J. F. Dalton, on assuming the chair, expressed his thanks and appreciation to the local committee of arrangements and felt sure that the coming week would be one of pleasure in addition to the advancement of the interests of organized labor. He said that it had often puzzled him as to the procedure under which a man was elected to the office of mayor, but after listening to I. N. Gilbert he felt that he had received considerable light on the subject. He realized how a man like that would get the vote of the working man. It cheered him to hear the addresses from members of the Chamber of Commerce and hoped that at some time in the future a convention of the Chambers of Commerce would be addressed by delegates from organized labor and that such a convention would be held in San Bernardino. He hoped that the president of the local committee, E. J. Sadring, would be able to say that the present convention had reflected credit on San Bernardino at the conclusion of the sessions.

President Dalton named the following delegates to serve on the various committees, the first named in each instance being chairman:

Constitution—Frank Johnston, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles; H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; J. Jordan, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Geo. Ralston, Stage Employees No. 577, San Bernardino; Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles.

Rules and Order of Business—D. F. Tattenham, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; John W. Finley, Oil Workers No. 27, Brea; Edward Sadring, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Anthony L. Noriega, Bill Posters No. 44, San Francisco; J. J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles.

Reports of Officers—Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; D. D. Sullivan, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; D. K. Stauffer, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco; James Gray, Carpenters No. 426, Los Angeles; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

Resolution—J. T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; C. E. Rynearson, Barbers No. 720, Marysville; Wm. L. Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Frank Darby, Central Labor Union, Glendale.

Legislation—C. E. Dowd, Labor Council, Fresno; Chas. Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; Walter Redmond, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710; Long Beach; William Conboy, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Grievances—James G. Dewey, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Ros. Manina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose.

Labels and Boycotts—Elma F. Smith, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco; Maurice Daly, Central Labor Council, Ventura; Anthony Brenner, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco; Robert M. Conkey, Central Labor Union, Anaheim.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepite, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Francis Dunn, Ferryboatmen's Union, Oakland; Lillie Torrence, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; L. A. Francoeur, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Michael Nielson, Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland.

Thanks—George W. Stokel, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Sam D. Moss, Central Labor Council, Bakersfield; John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; J. F. Webber, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; Wm. P. Fee, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, Oakland.

Delegate Frank Brown of the Molders' Union related the story of the five years' strike of the molders against the non-union shop forced on the several San Francisco iron foundries by the Industrial Association. He stated that in spite of union molders being fired upon, shot and slugged, they had held on, despite the fact that two of their members had been killed.

The Molders' Union is gaining ground, so Delegate Brown informed his audience. The last act of the Industrial Association to crush the union was to secure a Grand Jury that would return an indictment against himself and five others on the charge of murder. The speaker stated that Mr. Boynton, the manager of the Industrial Association, had told Vice-President O'Keefe of the Molders' International Union that he (Boynton) would secure a Grand Jury and city officials that would do his bidding to the extent of crushing the unions.

A resolution was carried supporting the molders in their charge of murder, made by the Industrial Association of San Francisco after their failure to destroy the union.

A motion to send a delegation to Soviet Russia to obtain a report with a view to co-operation with the workers of that country was defeated and its half a dozen supporters were roundly scored.

Printed proceedings of the convention are slow in arriving and up to this time we have only received three days.

Sacramento was selected as the convention city for 1928.

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TRADE UNIONS 20 CENTURIES AGO.

(Continued from last week).

"In the great system of victualing the people of ancient Rome and its almost innumerable provincial towns and cities, some of which were fully as aristocratical and fastidious as the Romans themselves, the teamsters' numerous associations played a no inconsiderable role. We find numerous evidences in the inscriptions, that they were at one time organized. There were the ox drivers jumentarii, who worked at the port of Rome conveying grain, oil, wine and other commodities to the storehouses of the weighers' and measurers' association, mensores portuneses.

"These and the unions of muleteers, coll. mulionum et asinariorum, that existed everywhere in Rome and out of it, did most of the work of conveying provisions from producers to consumers. Perhaps, in making this remark we are exaggerating somewhat on the amount of work expected of them. Their system was such that they could have performed it all; but there seems never to have been a time when the trade unions obtained a complete control of this work. The large class of capitalists were in constant competition with organized labor and always had a large force of mules or oxen at work. Nor must it be understood that anything like all the work of any kind was a great length of time ever performed by the unions alone.

"After endless turmoils, among which the unions, championed by Clodius, not only restored their old rights of organizations but gained many more, the struggle culminated in Caesar suppressing nearly all of them. But the unionists were strong and influential and in course of time, after the death of Cicero, Caesar and other enemies, they reassumed most of their fallen power.

"History gives us little in regard to the methods by which the armies of the ever-victorious Romans were supplied with provisions. If there is any mention of historians of a union or association of sutlers who made it their business to supply the armies stationed upon Roman territory, we have failed to find it. There are inscriptions, however, which are beginning to reveal a subject pregnant of importance in solving misty queries regarding the phenomenal successes of Roman arms. We have already shown that from the end of Numa's reign the Roman armies were supplied with arms in a great degree by the unions of armorers.

"It is here relevant to prove, if possible, that they were also supplied by them with provisions. For at least 500 years the armies used union-made wagons, union-made swords, union-made javelins, bows and arrows, helmets and shields, wore union-made shoes, trousers, hats and coats, and tore down the walls and battlements of their enemies with union-made catapults and battering rams. Did they not eat union-made bread, union-cured meat and drink the delicious wines and beverages prepared by the organized victualers? True, when far away in their foreign conquests the Roman soldiers depended much upon the pillage and plunder of their unfortunate victims; but at home, when the armies were at quarters this question sharply applies. The student of sociology is particularly interested in this subject, because this matter of union labor in supplying the legions goes far in settling the long mooted problem hanging over the decline and fall of Rome.

"Rome prospered in peace and in arms, until the glut of conquest changed her statesmen from the wise tolerance of Numa and Servius Tullius to the rapacious slave-holding policy which sought to destroy the unions that made possible her unparalleled success. But when gorged with enormous wealth, she lost her manhood and swine-like fell upon and devoured her own nurslings and friends. The sin struck back upon herself like the fangs of the tortured crotalus and poisoned her own blood with a reacting plague of ingratitude and pollution.

"The stones have already revealed to us that there existed unions of victualers who made a business of supplying the armies. They were called collegia castrensiariorum, sutlers. We are not informed of the exact relation they had with the armies; whether like our sutlers they hung around the flanks and peddled with the soldiers, or whether they supplied the armies by contract with the senate or consular generals.

"In addition to the unions already mentioned we find that the cooks and waiters also had their organization of self-help. They may all be classed as one family or commune, although in some cases at least the cooks and the waiters were apart. In the inscriptions there are three unions of cooks; one a collegium coctorum, who took charge of the stately business of cookery in the palace of Augustus Caesar, at Rome. Another is mentioned on the slab as cocus, a cook, which was found at Rome and is cited by Marini, and the third also speaks of a man who was an Alban cook, evidently president of the society.

"Mommensen cites the collegium praegustatorium mentioned by Gruter as a genuine trade union of waiters, who, as this designation implies, were foretasters as well as waiters. The rich in Rome were ever beset with fears of being poisoned. They were obliged to have the food tasted of by the waiter in their presence. If the waiter ate it with impunity they need have no fears. The waiters being in constant communication with the cooks were supposed to know all the dangerous designs that might originate among the kitchen people, to be consummated in the dining rooms; and were thus held responsible for the honesty of both themselves and the cooks. They were required to taste the milk they served to the gentry direct from the jugs or pots, ampullae of the milk men, or the collegium lactariorum, a milkman's union mentioned by Mommensen as a corpus or labor union. This interlinking of many trades, whose sympathies and contact sometimes fitted them for carrying out cunningly concocted plots with the waiter, thus became practically a sort of key to the treachery.

"A stone has been dug up bearing the inscription collegium vasulariorum. It exhibits the relics of a union of manufacturers of cooking utensils. Most of their productions were of copper or bronze. The vascula were of various shapes; spits, ladles, cups, bowls, soup spoons and many other implements of cookery. Hammer work with the ancient artisans was a fine art. Sometimes the best workmen, if not slaves, had organizations, which were called the malleatores, hammerers, and are mentioned by Orelli as inscribed on a stone.

"There also were the basket makers' unions, the products of whom, sportulae, figure in the decree of laws governing sacred unions as found in the Roman temple of Barberinis and given in full by Orelli in No. 2417 of his great collection, which is in itself a curiosity. Other dishes used by the cooks were two-eared flagons or flasks of wine and other liquors, amphorae, besides a number of others, for nearly all of which we have proof of unions having existed who conducted their manufacture.

"Finally, the tricliniarchs or stewards, who had the supreme charge of kitchen and dining room. Their name was derived from the celebrated triclinium or dining-couch of the ancients. It was a seat, generally cushioned, which extended around three sides of the table, upon which people did not sit, but reclined—a practice so demonstrative of exuberant luxury, if not of lasciviousness that it was abolished as one of the abominations by the Christians and seems to have completely disappeared from the earth. There is extant at least one monument giving clear evidence of a society of this kind, called in the inscription tricliniarum soccii. It is in the museum of Rome and bears a very queer, unpolished style of Latin."

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MARTYRS TO REDS' VILLAINY.

By A. B. Gilbert,

Editor of the American Constitution.

Now that Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, it is time to take stock of the fact that Russia's capitalization of this case for revolutionary propaganda was probably the chief factor in the unhappy event.

Against the possible unsympathetic attitude of courts and officials involved, we must balance the fact that the Reds served notice on our government and courts to alter their established processes or experience violent consequences.

These violent consequences were attempted to such an extent that the press of the nation featured them to the exclusion of normal appeals.

The one agency in the world that could have stopped this foolish appeal to violence, this serving of the cause of anarchy, was Sacco and Vanzetti. They steadfastly refused to say the word; they steadfastly maintained their faith in Russian methods and Russian support, the victims of a hallucination that most of us know nothing of justice and are crying for the blood of radical theorists on any pretenses. At a critical point in the efforts for a new trial Sacco issued an appeal for strikes and anarchy, for demonstrations to scare our officials so that they would never dare to repeat the offense.

They did not know that in this country we can successfully appeal to public opinion on righteous causes and that resort to violence can only prejudice the case. The two died martyrs to this ignorance of their adopted country rather than to the alleged evil of our American system.

* * *

This fundamental appraisal of the case must be made widely if Russia is not to use it to do great damage to the organizations and institutions of our people. In event we do not challenge the Communist pretenses millions rather than two will in time suffer wrong.

Already this new campaign is under way with the two as martyrs against anything which the Reds want to attack. In the August 24th issue of the Daily Worker (Communist) one J. Louis Engdahl warms up the thought that the American Federation of Labor is responsible for the martyrdom, preposterous as that may seem to those who know the history of the case.

"It was within the strength of the American Federation of Labor," says Engdahl, "through using its economic power, to free Sacco and Vanzetti. But the Greens, the Wolls and the Tobins refused to use this power and thereby became the blood brothers of those who put Sacco and Vanzetti to death."

The leaders mentioned have no such power. They would have no right to use it if they had it to coerce government activity under self government and universal ballot. They could not morally break solemn contracts with employers because they thought justice was not being done in one court house in the country. The people who would suffer thereby could not except in anarchist imagination, have any responsibility for or influence on the Massachusetts court.

* * *

Engdahl then gets down to his diabolical purpose thus: "The American labor movement must be cleansed of the guilt for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, that the Greens, the Wolls and the Tobins have brought upon it.

"There must be no support in the ranks of American labor for those who shake hands with the executioners of our martyred comrades; and these executioners include all who support the capitalist social order that spawned the present United States government, the real assassin, the actual murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Thus will they endeavor to win the souls of the careless unless the truth is made known and labor

unites as never before to root out these criminal "friends of labor."

How preposterous it is that a government which admits shooting actual political prisoners in batches of ten and only two weeks ago announced shooting a woman because she did not reveal that her husband, also shot, was opposing the Soviet government, should be organizing this campaign against the American government and American labor!

* * *

Whether the Reds are to have a new lease of life from perversion of this unfortunate case depends whether labor halls are closed to their agents.

Are we going to let them destroy American labor ideals because there was a miscarriage of justice in the case of two men who contributed so much to their own undoing?

FAILURE CAUSED BY BUSINESS MEN.

High government officials express the belief that American shippers should use American ships, rather than vessels flying foreign flags.

From one source it is stated that "the indifference not only of some American shippers, but also of American railroads, to the use of American bottoms, is one of the drawbacks for an American merchant marine."

This situation should interest trade unionists and other citizens who have been told that the Seamen's Act is responsible for America's failure to build a merchant marine.

One of the leaders in this untruthful propaganda is Robert Dollar, a West Coast anti-union vessel owner and one of the largest employers of Chinese labor. In discussing the decline of freight carried in American ships, in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly, he said:

"In 1900 the proportion was 9.3 per cent and in 1914 it was down to .97 per cent—practically extinct. The Seamen's Act was the principal factor in producing this last result."

Captain Dollar ignores the records in his desire to build up a case against organized labor. The Seamen's Act was not passed until March 4, 1915, and did not take effect, as to vessels in the United States, until eight months thereafter, or until December 4, 1915.

But despite the record, Captain Dollar blames the Seamen's Act for strangling the merchant marine during fourteen years before the act was passed.

The charge that American railroads do not patronize American ships recalls a sensational address made seven years ago by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana in which he showed how American railroads are linked up with foreign shipping companies.

Practically all of the east and west trunk lines pledged to patronize foreign vessels and to grant special favors, such as reduced coal charges, wharfage and other expenses.

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion, spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?



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UNEMPLOYMENT VERY COSTLY.

The market is flooded with books on the industrial question.

This indicates a growing interest by the public, as well as an increase of those who would solve the tangled dispute between wage workers and the owners of capital, who are referred to as "capital and labor."

These authors include the rocking chair type. One of this gentry, in discussing strike losses, says:

"The amount of industrial friction resulting from the present methods of wage adjustments becomes apparent when the severe losses of both sides in the industrial warfare are considered. To give a single instance, the hard-coal strike of 1925 in America cost a loss of wages for 158,000 workers for 165 days, a total of well over \$100,000,000, while the loss of profits to the mine operators was probably the same amount."

The author has no solution, but he stoutly—and safely—demands that "something should be done."

His awesome figures are based on the supposition that when no strike exists in the anthracite fields, coal miners work six days a week, 52 weeks a year.

It would be nearer the mark to say these miners are always idle 165 days a year through an over-developed industry, lack of markets for coal, lack of cars and other causes over which they have no control.

At the present time anthracite miners have a contract with coal owners, but unemployment is widespread in the hard-coal sections of Pennsylvania. This is unnoticed by industrial "experts" who write books.

In the soft-coal districts, coal miners generally lose as much time annually as they have lost since April 1, this year, when their present strike started.

These temporary shutdowns and group lay-offs are never referred to, though the United Mine Workers of America constantly call attention to the wretched condition of this industry.

When miners resist a wage reduction and are compelled to strike, the "experts" call attention to the "loss of wages," though this loss is the invariable rule if no strike exists.

What is true of mining is true of practically every other industry. No basic industry operates 100 per cent during the year.

The Wall Street Journal made this acknowledgment in its September 1, 1925, issue:

"If production is kept within bounds of consumption, there will be no dividend cuts and no wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.

"If all these industries permitted capacity operation, prosperity would be short lived."

It will be noticed that this financial authority recommends employers stage lockouts—that they enforce unemployment—that greater evils may not result. The Wall Street Journal thus acknowledges that no basic industry dare operate full time. This was two years ago, when business was considered at its after-the-war peak, and at the same time that the anthracite miners' strike, referred to above, was on.

KEEP THE DISTRIBUTOR DRY.

A piece of an old inner tube will protect the coil and distributor from water during the rainy season, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Take a flat piece of rubber about one inch larger than the distributor head, cut small holes in it, and pull the distributor wires through to line up with the holes in the distributor. Pull it down close to distributor to get the best results.

MACHINISTS-CARMEN.

In anticipation of a movement by the Machinists' International Association to cause expulsion of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees from the American Federation of Labor because of a jurisdictional dispute, the convention of street car men adopted a plan for meeting the threatened crisis in a "conservative and sensible fashion but one comporting strictly with the welfare of the amalgamated itself."

The convention's action presages a determined struggle in the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles next month to prevent further development of a quarrel, which observers believe threatens serious damage to the general labor movement.

For twelve years this jurisdictional dispute has raged between the machinists' association and the street carmen's union over the right of 20,000 jobs now held by members of the amalgamated.

Two jurisdictional problems have been solved at this convention of the amalgamated, both affecting the Boston division.

It was expected by officials that the machinists' association will petition the American Federation of Labor convention to expel the amalgamated association within 90 days if their demands are not allowed. The program adopted by the convention grants authority to the general executive board of the amalgamated to propose a conservative method of settlement to the American Federation of Labor convention. Under this plan each case in dispute would be examined separately and settled by negotiation.

It is impossible for the amalgamated to grant the full demands of the machinists, officials pointed out. In the first place, the immediate loss of 20,000 members would seriously curtail the strength of the union, they said; also the men involved have important property rights in the insurance benefits of the amalgamated, for which they have been paying many years.

The 1926 convention of the American Federation of Labor dealt with the machinists' and amalgamated dispute, and it was believed that a method of negotiation had been found. A joint conference of officials of the two organizations was to be arranged last February. Prior to that date, however, the machinists launched a movement to organize members of the amalgamated and began a circularization campaign, it was said. This precluded continuation of the joint conference plan.

"We want to pursue a conservative and just course," said President Mahon. "The officers of the amalgamated appreciate fully the harm that jurisdictional disputes can do to the labor movement. But we must be guided also by the rights and interests of our members. We cannot allow the broad claims of the machinists to such men as car cleaners and men who work on busses, making trifling repairs. These men are not machinists and the machinists' association is not equipped to care for their interests. It appears to us that the best way to deal with the whole problem is to discuss each case individually. I hope the American Federation of Labor will allow the fairness of this course."

Proof of their claim to practically all classes of employees on street car properties is seen by amalgamated officials in the name of their organization. The word "amalgamated" was originally adopted when President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, suggested that the union should extend its protection to all street car workers. That action was taken at the Indianapolis convention in 1892 upon authority conferred by the 1891 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Birmingham.

At that time 25 international unions composed the American Federation of Labor, and the convention included only 75 delegates. The machinists union had not been formed, officials said.

The classes of employees, over whom the amalgamated was given jurisdiction, included: "All blue uniform men, such as motormen, conductors, track men, trolley men, all men operating cars and trains, all gatemen, watchmen and wardens; all employees of car houses and track departments, all collectors, employees of receiving departments, janitors, watchmen, yardmen, elevator men, porters, clerks, vacuum sweepers and laborers."

The dispute over the metal trades men within the amalgamated began in 1915 with a claim made by James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, to all men in this line, it was said. The American Federation of Labor convention of that year instructed President O'Connell and President Mahon to attempt settlement of the dispute. This settlement was effected in the cases of the men in Chicago and Boston. For a time the controversy appeared definitely settled. It broke out again with the introduction of busses in service in Boston and other cities.

The machinists laid claim to all men engaged in repairing busses. When this demand was resisted by the street car union, the machinists broadened their claim to cover all men employed in street car stations and car barns on the ground that such places were in reality shops and that employees therein were machinists.

DRUNK TOTAL HITS RECORD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Two astounding developments marked the week in America's self-survey on the question of prohibition.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman, in charge of dry law enforcement, broke out with a tirade about wholesale crookedness among enforcement officers, indicating he trusted but few.

Washington police officials made public annual figures on intoxication, showing it the leading cause for imprisonment in the District of Columbia, seat of government.

Police figures show intoxication hit a high mark in the year just closed, with 49.2 per cent of arrests being for drunkenness.

Out of 11,926 persons in jail in the year, 5874 were put there on liquor charges, a greater number than have ever been arrested on such charges either in pre-Volstead days or since.

Lowman's tirade about the untrustworthiness of his enforcement officers was a bombshell in official circles. He was promptly sat upon by his superiors and his remarks since have been rigidly censored on orders of Secretary Mellon.

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PRESSMEN'S LEADER HERE.

The dawn of a new era of good feeling between labor and capital is seen by George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, who arrived in San Francisco Tuesday en route to Los Angeles to represent his organization at the American Federation of Labor convention.

Berry said there is nothing of a controversial character to be taken up by the label trades department of the convention, which includes all the allied printing trades.

"We have thoroughly weeded out the communist element of our group," he said.

In the weeding out of communists, which Berry says has been accomplished in most labor organizations throughout the country and to some extent in England, he sees a national significance.

"The labor movement in America is enjoying a period of peace that is without parallel in any other nation in the world. Comparatively few people are on strike or locked out outside of the mining industry. This is especially significant in view of the fact that employment is not so good. Usually unemployment brings controversies.

"Employers and employees have come to realize that there is a community of interest between them. Workers are not only saving their money but they are investing it, and when men begin to invest they begin to realize the importance of capitalism.

"This country is a success, and that means that capitalism is a success. Trade unionists who deny the good of capitalism repudiate their own conduct. They are for the most part capitalists themselves, if in a small way, and America is stable and prosperous because of it."

The organization which Berry represents has its headquarters at Pressman's Home, Tenn., which has become a thriving town of 1000 inhabitants. There is a home for aged members, a sanatorium and the largest technical trade school in the world, dedicated to printing, the whole representing an investment of \$5,000,000.

POST OFFICE CLERKS ELECT.

At the closing session of the convention of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, held in Indianapolis, Leo E. George, Chicago, was re-elected president of the organization and Thomas E. Flaherty, San Francisco, re-elected secretary-treasurer. William Otte, Lincoln, Neb., fourth vice-president, was elected to fill the office of assistant secretary-treasurer, a newly-created office. These are the three salaried offices of the organization and are in charge of headquarters at Washington. William H. Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., was chosen to succeed Mr. Otte as fourth vice-president. The following were elected as vice-presidents: Harry C. Weinstock, Philadelphia; John M. Torka, New York; John D. Murphy, Boston, Mass.; John H. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash.; Karl L. Stimson, Indianapolis; Carl T. Friswold, San Francisco; William Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles U. Sentiles, New Orleans.

Frank Willis, Indianapolis, and Chas. Englehart, Patterson, N. J., were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. New York City was chosen as the 1928 convention city by a unanimous vote.

APPLY BRAKES GRADUALLY.

Emergency stops cause undue wear on the tires, drive line and the whole mechanism of the car, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Always apply your brakes gradually and come to a stop slowly unless an emergency stop is necessary to avoid an accident.

A starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread.—Cardinal Manning.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

General executive board of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in session at Boston, reports union saved and work of rebuilding organization progressing after losses due to Communist leadership; organization campaign is decided upon in all garment centers.

President Green of American Federation of Labor cables greetings in behalf of organized labor to American Legion in Paris.

Petition signed by prominent men and women and providing for abolition of capital punishment in Massachusetts filed with Attorney General.

Dwight P. Morrow, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., appointed by President Coolidge ambassador to Mexico to succeed James R. Sheffield.

Use of poison adulterants in alcohol to aid enforcement of the Prohibition Act denounced as "a barbarism never resorted to in cases of witchcraft or heresy in the palmiest days of religious persecution," by Clarence Darrow, famous lawyer and liberal leader.

Editor of radical Swedish labor paper acquitted by jury of charge of libelling Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Freight truckmen and produce drivers in New York City win wage increases after short strikes; longshoremen demand higher wages and are offered an increase of five cents per hour.

William G. McAdoo announces he will not be a candidate for Democratic presidential nomination in 1928.

Arthur G. Enock, British engineering authority, reports that nearly three-fifths of the public income of the world in the first twenty years of this century was spent for war and armaments.

France gives hearty welcome to American Legion in Paris; Legion members march six miles amid cheering throngs.

Federal Judge Hough modifies drastic injunction against striking coal miners in Ohio.

Executive board of Illinois State Federation of Labor votes to aid 29 Belleville enamel workers who were fined and given jail sentences by Judge Crow on charges of having violated an injunction.

International Labor Office at Geneva reports organized labor now has a total membership of more than 37,000,000 throughout the world.

Nun and nineteen children are burned to death when fire destroys isolated Catholic mission in Saskatchewan, Canada.

President Coolidge issues proclamation designating the week of October 9 as National Fire Prevention Week. This proclamation, which asks that communities plan for appropriate observance and that special attention be devoted to prevention of fires in rural districts and forests, says the week has been selected because in it occurs the anniversary of the devastating Chicago fire of 1871.

Federal Judge Marcus B. Campbell in Brooklyn severely denounces Federal prohibition agents and policemen for entering private homes without a search warrant.

BARBERS PLAN SUNDAY LAW.

(Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.)

H. O. Billings of Long Beach was elected president of the California State Federation of Journeyman Barbers in the closing session of the annual conclave. D. F. Tattenham of San Francisco was re-elected secretary-treasurer. President Billings succeeds J. F. Behan of Los Angeles.

The Federation went on record in the opening session Thursday favoring the immediate launching of a campaign for a Sunday closing law. It is proposed to invoke the referendum for the enactment of this law.

C. E. Rynearson of Marysville, secretary of the State Board, attended the meeting and discussed with members plans for the improvement of conditions both for the barber and the public. There was much discussion of the most efficacious method of insuring proper operation of the new sanitation law so that the public will be best served and protected.

There were representatives of 12,000 organized barbers of California in attendance. Representatives of Washington, Oregon and Colorado barbers also were present and discussed the state barber laws in those states, describing the manner in which these laws have worked out.

OLD GLASS WORKER DEAD.

John J. Corcoran, one of the founders of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union in 1878, died in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1889 he was elected to the legislature and served two terms. He was largely responsible for the first West Virginia child labor law. In his later years he was engaged in business in Wheeling.

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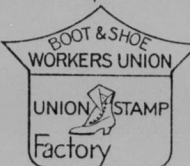
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1927.

If the story is true it would appear that it takes a long time for the United States Government to pay for wars, as it is said there are still sixteen widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls. Some of those old soldiers surely must have robbed the cradle, as that war goes back 115 years.

Union men and women demand the union label on the things they purchase. Mere card holders do not and are, therefore, of little help in promoting their own welfare, to say nothing about carrying out the policy of the labor movement by being helpful to others. There should be some attention paid to the union label by every member of a union even if the demand is not persistent and consistent.

While the employment index and that of the total number of hours worked per month for June reflects a slight decline from previous months, they reveal no recessions exceeding 5 per cent in degree as compared with the beginning of the year 1926. This, the board declares, is no more than is to be expected over a period of a year and a half and reflects only the normal pulse beat of industrial and trade activity. Average wage earnings, whether computed hourly or weekly, show a remarkably steady upward trend, average earnings per worker employed in June having been even slightly higher than they were at the beginning of 1926. "Real earnings," that is, the purchasing power of wage earnings per week in June, were nearly 4 per cent higher than in January, 1926. The average total cost of living in the United States, as computed by the board, decreased 1.6 per cent from the middle of June to the middle of July, due mostly to an average decline in retail food prices of 3.8 per cent. Contributing factors were a slight decline in rents and retail clothing prices. Retail food prices, on the average, in July of the present year were 8 per cent lower than in December, 1925; rents averaged 5 per cent lower and clothing was nearly 5 per cent cheaper than at the end of 1925. Discounting seasonal fluctuations, fuel and light costs about held their own, while prices of all sundry articles declined slightly but steadily during 1925 and the first half of the current year.

TOILING CHILDREN

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor that will convene in Los Angeles next Monday morning one of the serious questions which will be considered will be that of child labor. The Executive Council's report deals with the subject and calls attention to the fact that the only state during the year to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment was the State of Montana, and that from a legislative standpoint the year was a most disappointing one so far as this particular subject is concerned. The high hopes entertained by many at the beginning of the year have been blasted and positive proof furnished that those who opposed the Federal amendment on the ground that the subject was one that should be left exclusively in the hands of the different states were not sincere in their declarations and that as a matter of fact they are opposed to all child labor legislation whether by the Federal Government or the individual states.

Many measures dealing with child labor and compulsory school attendance were introduced, yet the net result is practically nothing gained, except in the field of extra compensation for minors injured while illegally employed, and on the other hand a distinct weakening of the law on certain points in several states. About the only cause for rejoicing on the part of the opponents of child labor is to be found in the number of vicious reactionary measures defeated in the forty-four legislatures which met during the year.

Dealing with the subject in his report to the convention, President Green says:

"The propaganda which had been prevalent in previous years was just as active in the legislatures this year. An amazing fact developed when it was found that governors and other public officials who had demanded the right of the states to legislate on child labor just as actively opposed amendments to state child labor laws as they did to the proposed constitutional amendment. Not only did they oppose the constitutional amendment but also any remedial legislation for children in their respective states. This is evidence that they are not only opposed to the amendment but to all state laws that will save children from industrial exploitation.

"Most pernicious propaganda was sent to the various states against the amendment. This followed a report made by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, which stated that child labor had increased in twenty-four out of twenty-nine large industrial cities. Twelve states and twenty-nine cities having a population of 100,000 or more reported to the Bureau on the number of work permits issued to 14 and 15-year-old children. Eight states reported increases. They were: Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Tennessee. The District of Columbia reported decreases, which the Bureau credited to the compulsory school attendance law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia. This requires a child to remain in school up to the age of 16 unless he has completed the eighth grade. This law resulted in a decrease of 67.5 per cent in the District of Columbia. In other cities where compulsory school attendance was enforced there was also a decrease. According to the Bureau the cities in which child labor had increased and the percentages are:

Baltimore	12.0	New Haven	14.4
Birmingham	20.1	New Orleans	9.5
Bridgeport	29.8	New York City	2.0
Detroit	13.6	Pittsburgh	8.8
Fall River	43.7	Philadelphia	24.9
Hartford	18.2	Reading	27.9
Jersey City	1.2	Rochester	16.0
Milwaukee	28.8	St. Louis	4.8
Minneapolis	18.8	San Francisco	9.9
Newark	2.0	Trenton	17.3
New Bedford	33.8	Waterbury	17.4
New Britain	37.4	Yonkers	35.2

"These alarming statistics should awaken the people of our country to a realization of the future effects of such a condition."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Next Monday morning the American Federation of Labor will convene in annual convention in Los Angeles and all indications are that it will be a largely attended meeting. It will have before it many questions of vital importance to the wage workers of this country, and it can be depended upon to deal with them in sane and businesslike fashion. These meetings are always open to the general public and the open shop group of the city of the angels might receive a very liberal education by taking advantage of the opportunity to see the statesmen of labor in action. Such a visit might serve to change their minds on many matters concerning which they now hold wrong opinions, because surely some of them are victims of ignorance more than of pure cussedness.

Four men got out of an automobile in Maryland Free State, demanding entry to a house. A 77-year-old man came out, armed with a gun, and told them to stay out of his house. When the four men went away the old man was dead. His wife says the invaders killed him after he lay wounded on the ground. The four men were prohibition agents. They suspected, they said, that the old man ran a still. They had no search warrant to enter his premises. They had no business trying to get in. Prohibition does not prohibit violation of the Bill of Rights, which most Americans still fondly believe means something. Prohibition doesn't prohibit murder and assassination. Such atrocities as this Maryland killing could not and would not be condoned in any other connection than hysterical "enforcement" of the Volstead Act. Why should it be condoned in that connection? Sooner or later the American people will get fighting mad about this sort of terrorism—and then there will be some kind of a new deal.

An illuminating episode occurred in New York showing the hysteria that accompanied the alarm over the possibilities of misguided radicals throwing bombs in that law-abiding and peaceful village. The police heads suffered a nervous breakdown and the attack of the jerks went out through the entire department. The erstwhile stolid patrolmen were finally infected. Two policemen were talking to each other at the convergence of their beats. What the subject of their conversation was can readily be guessed. Suddenly they spied a man running with a revolver in his hand. Quick action followed. With visions of promotions and citations they ran the man down, leaped upon him, and gave him a taste of the third degree by beating and kicking him into insensibility in the most approved and scientific police fashion. The affair was conducted with a neatness and completeness that only experienced policemen could accomplish. They fractured their victim's skull and otherwise disabled him. This achieved, they proceeded in a more leisurely manner to search the man for the inevitable anarchist literature. What they found was not radical literature, but documents and a shield indicating their victim was a plain clothes policeman. The method of knocking their man out and investigating later worked splendidly. One wonders if a lesson could be gained from the incident—a lesson to the police? Will the cop who "got his" stop to think of it in the future when he is dealing summarily with a "suspicious character"? Will the men who jumped at such a hasty conclusion have learned a lesson? Ordinarily we are optimistic, but in this case the answer would seem to be in the negative. One can't presuppose intelligence coming suddenly where no evidence of it has been shown before.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mary had a little dress,
A dainty bit and airy;
It didn't show the dirt a bit,
But gee, how it showed Mary!
—Missouri Outlaw.

Officer—You were speeding. I've got to pinch you.

Fair Motorist—Oh, please! If you must, do it where it won't show!—Hardware Age.

Mother—It is whispered that you and John aren't getting on!

"Nonsense! We did have some words and I shot him, but that's as far as our quarrel ever went."—Judge.

"Marriage," said the philosopher, "is like a railroad sign. When you see a pretty girl you stop; then you look, and after you're married you listen."—Hardware Age.

Recently there was a distinct earthquake shock which disturbed a small Western city and rocked the municipal building so that the councilmen, then in session, left without the usual ceremonies. The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece: "On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."—American Boy.

A pedestrian, bumped by a taxicab, found himself lying in the street directly in the path of a steam roller. "That reminds me," he cried; "I was to bring home some pancake flour."—The Open Road.

During a railroad strike in England a volunteer engineer on the London-Liverpool express performed the remarkable feat of bringing the train into Liverpool 25 minutes ahead of time. The passengers, went forward in a body to thank him. A pale face emerged from the cab.

"Don't thank me," it gasped, "thank God. I only found out how to stop this thing 10 minutes ago."

A well-known card player fell up against a well-developed faro game during an unusually fierce and sanguinary argument with the tiger, and quit loser about sixteen hundred dollars. As he rose to leave the gilded arena, the dealer remarked in a very cheerful manner:

"Hold on a minute; we're going to have a little lunch of cold ham, etc., in a few minutes. Won't you join us?"

"Join you, be damned," roared the victim of the combat, as he turned on his heel with an air of disdain and quit the place; "do you think I can eat sixteen hundred dollars' worth of ham?"

Pat and Mike were having an argument. Pat insisted that the words "satisfied" and "contented" had the same meaning.

"Not on your life," said Mike. "I'm satisfied that Riley calls on my wife, but I'm not contented."

"Now, when you take your wife's temperature, she must place the thermometer under her tongue and keep her mouth closed for two minutes."

"Have you one that takes a little longer?"

Lady—Horrors! I've never heard such swearing since the day I was born.

Tough Kid—Why, lady, did they cuss much when you wuz born?

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The Ides of March do roll around; and so do fall court terms. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall are waiting to see what the coming terms of court will bring them. The Supreme Court has a decision coming on the validity or invalidity of the Teapot Dome lease, which kicked up a scandal that scared politicians and made them afraid to make the most of their chances. Next, the District Courts, unless something intervenes, will begin trial of Fall and Sinclair on charges of running a game to defraud the Government in a way that would shame any dollar-a-year man. Away back in the beginning of time the labor papers of the United States kicked up a fuss about this scandal and then a great many others took it up and made such a row over it that the courts had to fall in line.

Now we shall see what we shall see. The Supreme Court said the Doheny Elk Hills lease was a bad piece of business—"tainted with corruption." What will it say of Teapot Dome? Oracles don't tell in advance what they are to say in seances. But to expect that Harry Sinclair will ever sit in a gloomy brooding in a dingy cell is to expect too much. Except that justice ought to hand the same deal to rich and poor alike, it doesn't make much difference whether he goes to jail or not. But anyway, he probably will not. A few persons will remember that the Senate tried Sinclair, found him in contempt and that a prison sentence was handed down, which is still just as good as so much blank paper. Getting down to brass tacks—if there are any brass tacks anywhere—the thing that matters is that somehow this republic find a way to stop the promoters and rich men and mad March hares from gyping the public lands and the public treasury.

* * *

Let no optimistic person think Teapot Dome is the only smudge of dirt on the national horizon. By no means. The woods are full of rotten deals. History is crammed with crimes for which no person has been or will be punished. Graft has been done. Graft probably is being done. The darned fool public pays the bill. Teapot Dome was a symptom of a disease altogether too prevalent in the piping days of that period—a period that still holds a lot of unwritten history and a lot of unvoted indictments. One thing is worth remembering, which is that the daily press has been most complacent, for the most part, and remains so, for reasons not hard to find. The complacency begins among the Washington correspondents and ends in prosperous counting rooms. That makes for quietude and a feeling that all is well along the Potomac, where all is not well.

* * *

Anyway, we are about due for another chapter of Teapot Dome. The Supreme Court will or will not vacate the Sinclair lease and the trial court will or will not find Fall and Sinclair guilty of heinous offenses. The amazing thing is not that it has taken so long to reach this point of imminence to finality, but that it has been reached so quickly. And we shall see what we shall see, being not surprised at anything.

KEEP WATER PUMP GREASED.

If your car is equipped with a water pump, care should be taken to see that the bearings are greased at regular intervals to protect the packing, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association.

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

HERMITS.

- 3 cups flour.
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- a pinch of salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup seedless raisins.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together; add other ingredients. Then add enough water to make a paste. Roll out on board, cut with biscuit cutter and bake 15 minutes.

LEMON MARSHMALLOW COOKIES.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar.
- 2 eggs.
- 6 tablespoons lemon juice.
- Grated rind 1 lemon.
- 3 cups flour.
- 1 teaspoon baking powder.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
- Marshmallows.

Cream shortening; add sugar and cream again. Beat in eggs; add lemon juice and rind. Fold in sifted dry ingredients. Roll out on slightly floured board and cut out. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees) for 10 minutes; remove from oven, place half a marshmallow in the center of each and return to oven to brown.

CELERY PASTE SALAD.

This is a very healthful salad. Take equal parts of tart apple and hearts of celery, and about half the quantity of green or red sweet pepper, and mince the whole finely. Make a paste from this mixture combined with minced dates, raisins, cream cheese or even apple butter, and fill the grooves of celery stalks with the paste. Serve one filled stalk on a crisp lettuce leaf, to each person, adding a mound of home-made jelly on the side, if you wish.

HOME-MADE ICE CREAM SODAS.

Surprise your guests some evening by furnishing ice cream sodas, when the nearest soda fountain is far away or closed. Have home-made vanilla ice cream at hand, or perhaps you can purchase cream even when ice cream soda is unobtainable. Have also in your refrigerator a supply of plain-bottled cream soda.

Place a ball of ice cream in the bottom of a tall glass; fill glass with the cream soda; stir slightly and serve immediately.

GINGER ALE PUNCH.

- 1 cup hot tea infusion.
- 1 cup sugar.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup orange juice.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup lemon juice.
- 1 pint ginger ale.
- 1 pint mineral water or ice water.
- Few slices orange.

Pour tea over sugar, cool and add fruit juices; turn into large punch bowl over blocks of ice. Just before serving add ginger ale, mineral or iced water and orange slices.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

- 6 oranges.
- 2 lemons.
- 12 cups cold water.
- 7 cups sugar.

Peel oranges, removing peel in quarters; slice thin. Scrape the white membrane from the skin and cut the yellow rind in thin strips with a sharp knife. Slice the lemons very thin through pulp and

rind. Add cold water and let stand 24 hours. Bring to boiling point and boil 3 hours. Add sugar, boil 1 hour and pour into sterilized glasses or jars.

BAKED PEACH CUSTARD.

- 6 large, well-ripened peaches.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweetened condensed milk.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot water.
- 3 eggs beaten slightly.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt.
- Grating of nutmeg.
- Butter.
- Sugar.

Peel, cut in halves and remove pits from peaches. Place in a buttered baking dish. Put a bit of butter and a teaspoon of sugar in each cavity and sprinkle with a little nutmeg. Make a custard mixture of milk, diluted with water, eggs and salt; pour over peaches, set dish in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve lukewarm or very cold.

TO WIPE OUT INHERITANCE TAX.

The largest tax lobby in the nation's history is being mobilized here to have Congress repeal the Federal estate or inheritance tax this winter.

The lobby is directed by the American Taxpayers' League, with former Congressman Frank W. Mondell as general counsel.

If the tax is repealed and the matter left to individual states, it will be an easy matter to have state legislatures repeal such legislation on the ground that states like Florida is attracting millionaires because it has a constitutional provision against an inheritance tax.

The question was before the last Congress. Leading opponents are Congressman Green of Iowa, majority leader of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Jack Garner of Texas, minority leader of the same committee.

Both men charge that the movement for repeal, if successful, will next turn upon the states and have them remove all inheritance taxes. They prevented repeal by the last Congress and they say they will block it again.

An inheritance tax cannot be passed on as other taxes, and wealthy influences are strengthening their lines to overwhelm Congress. An efficient propaganda machine is also being developed.

CHILD LABOR VIOLATOR FINED.

That it is unlawful to work minors in excess of eight hours per day is now thoroughly understood by George Shannon, superintendent of the Hume Cannery, at Turlock. Although he was advised repeatedly by the Division of Industrial Welfare that his cannery must stop working girls under eighteen years of age for more than eight hours in one day, he did not take these warnings seriously.

But last week he was arrested by the officers of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, and was formally charged with violating Section 2 of the Child Labor Law.

The superintendent of the cannery was arraigned before Justice of the Peace W. H. Rice, of Modesto. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$150—\$50 on each of the three specific charges filed against him.

Tired of warning the cannery of the illegality of working children nine, ten and eleven hours per day, Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare, filed complaint with Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, who ordered the prosecution of the offender with a view to stopping this flagrant violation of the Child Labor Law.

Once a friend remarked to a widow: "I am sure it is consoling for you to know your late husband, although killed in an auto accident, had the right of way."



The Annual

October Trade Sale

begins Monday, October 3rd

This event has been months in the preparation. Mills, Factories and Wholesalers have contributed their surplus stocks at startling price concessions. These tremendous savings will be passed on to our customers in the OCTOBER TRADE SALE.

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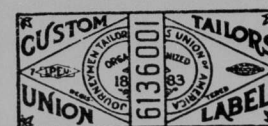
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

British Columbia: Asiatic Workers—Returns for 1926 from some 4521 employers of labor in British Columbia indicate that during that year approximately 1400 more Asiatic workers were employed than there were in the previous year.

Industrial Prosperity—The number of industrial firms in the Province of British Columbia whose annual payroll exceeds \$100,000 has increased from 118, in 1921, to 230, at the close of last year. Eleven of these firms had a payroll of over one million dollars, three of them were between two and three million, one was between three and four million, and one was over four million dollars.

Colombia: Modern Houses for Laborers—Cali, a city of approximately 80,000 inhabitants and the leading commercial city and railroad center of the Cauca Valley, is to have modern and sanitary houses for its laboring class.

France: Immigration—Workers are at present entering France in much smaller numbers than they are leaving the country, the entrants for the week ended June 13 having totalled 335 as compared with 1438 returning to their homes outside of France.

Legislation—Before adjourning at the middle of July, the French Senate finally passed the bill providing for social insurance, which places a tax of 10 per cent upon wages.

Unemployment—Official French figures indicate that the progressive decline in unemployment, which has been recorded steadily since the first of March, continues. On August 13 the number of unemployed who were afforded relief in France was 14,889, made up of 9782 men and 5107 women, as compared with a total of 15,886, made up of 10,056 men and 5830 women for the preceding week.

New Zealand: Immigration—Immigration returns compiled by the Department of Immigration of New Zealand for parliament show that arrivals in New Zealand during the year ended March 31, 1927, were 14,943 from the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is the largest number since 1880, and of the total 11,239 were assisted in their transfer to New Zealand by the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

Peru: Confederation of Employees—The presidents of the several employees' societies and unions, of which there are ten in all in Peru, have named a committee which is charged with the drawing up of articles of and for a General Confederation of Peruvian Employees.

Sweden: Unemployment—While the unemployment census shown on May 5, 1927, indicated that there were approximately 60,000 unemployed in Sweden, the number of applicants for employment registered on the books of the State Unemployment Commission on July 1, 1927, was only 15,200. Relief work was provided by the government and local authorities for 6966 on July 1, 1927, as against 8276 on June 1.

NEW IDEAS ADVANCE SLOWLY.

Trade unionists should not be discouraged when non-unionists do not immediately accept their viewpoints. Business men are not immune from this clinging to the old. The public is led to believe that industrial captains are constantly on the alert for new ideas, but this is denied by Charles E. Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation. Speaking to a convention of scientists in Detroit, Mr. Kettering said that "selling an idea" to business men is one of the most difficult problems of research. "All great industries have highly organized departments for the procurement of raw material," he said, "but none has a procurement department for a new idea. As a result it takes an average of four years from the time you present a new idea until you are prepared to offer it to the customer as a commodity. Bankers regard research as most dangerous and a thing that makes banking hazardous due to the rapid changes it brings about in industry."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who are the president and secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bar Tenders' International League of America?

A.—Edward Flore, president, and Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer. They were re-elected at the recent convention in Portland, Ore.

Q.—Does a revolution necessarily mean violence and the shedding of blood, as is often suggested by those opposed to any change in government or industry?

A.—No. Discussing this point in her "A Short History of the American Labor Movement," Mary Beard says: "The word revolution means a fundamental or radical change in the basis of things. There are revolutions that mean violence and bloodshed; there are revolutions that are brought about as insensibly and gradually as coral reefs are built up by the action of tiny insects; and there are revolutions brought about by the political overthrow of a ruling class, such as a nobility or clergy."

Q.—What is Ruskin College?

A.—It is a college for workmen founded at Oxford, England, by two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vrooman. The college is supported mainly by trade unions, co-operative societies and other workers' organizations and partly by individual subscribers.

Q.—When was the Trade Union Act of Canada passed?

A.—In 1872. The act provided that trade unions were not to be deemed unlawful merely because they were in restraint of trade, thus freeing organized labor from the charge of criminal conspiracy.

THE PRICE CUTTER.

"The price cutter is worse than a criminal," states an article in the Standard Oil Company magazine. "He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standard of his goods; he not only pulls down his competitors; he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he himself is afloat."

"Nothing is so easy as to cut prices; and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down."

"Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up."

"Who gets the benefit of price cutting?"

"Nobody."

"The man who sells makes no profit; and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article."

"The man who cuts prices puts up this sign: 'This way to the junk pile.'"

"He admits he cannot win by fighting fair."

"He brands himself as a hitter below the belt."

"If the business world were dominated by price cutters, there would be no business at all."

The sleight-of-hand performance was not going very well.

"Can any lady or gentleman lend me an egg?" asked the conjurer, coming down to the footlight.

"If we 'ad one," shouted a man in the audience, "you'd 'ave got it long before this."—Boston Transcript.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

At the Spiritualist's:—"So you want to call up the spirit of your late mother-in-law?"

"Yes; it wasn't enough for her to plague the life out of me, but just before her death she hid my pipe."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

President Charles P. Howard arrived in San Francisco on Thursday morning and departed on Friday for Los Angeles to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor. At present Mr. Howard plans to return to San Francisco for the October meeting of the union, and only unforeseen and unexpected circumstances will deprive the membership of the pleasure of meeting and hearing President Howard on October 16th.

W. R. Trotter of Vancouver, former vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and at present delegate to the American Federation of Labor, passed through San Francisco this week on the way to Los Angeles. It is hoped that Mr. Trotter can be induced to accompany President Howard when the latter returns for the October meeting of No. 21.

The writer also learned from Vice-President Seth R. Brown that he expected to visit this jurisdiction following the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention.

Announcement was made at the last meeting of the union that a referendum election would be held on October 26th for balloting upon six propositions submitted to the membership by the recent convention at Indianapolis. This is probably the most important referendum to be held by the I. T. U. in recent years and every member is urged to carefully study the propositions to be voted upon and then, on October 26th, exercise his right to a voice in the affairs of the international.

As a result of the decisions of the late convention money held in escrow by the local secretary as a result of conflicting orders as to the collection of dues is to be returned, and Secretary Michelson asks that all who have money in the escrow fund call and receive the amount due them, that the fund may be closed.

The secretary also desires to call to the attention of those members outside the business who have recently been billed for sums due, in accordance with the settlement by the convention of the amounts to be paid by the various classes of members, to the importance of this matter. Failure to pay the amounts indicated by the bills sent out by the secretary might have serious effect on continued membership. This matter should be promptly attended to to protect one's membership.

New rate cards are ready and the secretary asks each chairman to call and secure an up-to-date schedule for the collection of dues.

A great many questions have been asked in connection with the bills sent out for various sums as the result of new orders as to the collection of dues, particularly for those holding active cards but not engaged at the trade. This is the result of the decision of the 1927 convention that the three vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union were exceeding their authority in ordering members not working at the trade, but wishing to retain active membership, exempted from all but per capita tax. The convention decided that the position of President Howard, that such members should pay upon the minimum scale of the union, was correct. Thus, those who for a period of some six months paid only per capita tax, are now required to pay not only per capita, but pension and mortuary assessments.

Henry C. Williams, 79 years old, passed away at his home on Sacramento street early this week. Mr. Williams, who had been a member of the Typographical Union for many years, was a man of rare charm, and of recent years had devoted his entire time to astronomical research. Mr. Williams was until recently engaged in the construction of the largest and finest spectro-heliograph in the world, the instrument being built for Father Rickard of Santa Clara University, "Padre of the

Rains." The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lina Williams, one daughter and a son.

C. O. Bourdette of the Chronicle chapel, received word from his home in San Diego on Tuesday that his daughter, Doris, 20 months old, had met with an accident, injuring her right hand so severely that amputation of three fingers of her right hand was necessary. Little Miss Bourdette caught her hand in the gear of a bicycle.

No. 21's five delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor in San Bernardino returned the first of the week. All reported that the convention was the largest yet held by the State body and much business was transacted. Three of the delegates attended the meeting of Los Angeles Union on Sunday, September 25th.

Again No. 21's internationally known printer scores! John Henry Nash won first place in the Graphic Arts Leaders of the World exhibition for 1927. Mr. Nash's specimen "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," was the brochure adjudged the finest piece of typography produced in 1927.

A digest of the six propositions to be voted on October 26th will be presented in these columns within the next two weeks.

Know Your Onions—Chapter IV.

Ostensibly giving out situations was to take from foremen control of work; in fact, however, it did nothing of the sort. It did give the fortunate ones (those who got the situations) the exclusive privilege of supplying the entire normal demand for union printer labor power. The personnel quite likely was not that which the foreman might have chosen but there was the same number without market for their labor power as would have been the case had the foreman done the selecting.

With the giving out of situations began the struggle of situation holders to retain their advantage. It doesn't matter that a situation holder today may be the sub of tomorrow or vice versa—the condition is not one whit relieved. It merely fixes for the time being the personnel that is privileged to supply the demand.

It is common knowledge that when the supply of anything is greater than the demand the price falls unless artificial means are resorted to to stabilize its price. Typographical Union attempts to suspend this natural law by establishing a wage scale, less than which no member may sell; then proceeds to make rules that give certain ones the exclusive privilege of supplying the demand. It violates the simplest fundamental of life—for no provision is made for the sustenance of those who must not market their labor power in order to stabilize the market—it can't be done for long.

There have been gestures in the right direction. One with the establishment of the principle of the six-day week, when no member might work more than six days if a sub was available; another the

eight-hour day; and last the 44-hour week. None of which went far enough to give needed relief. Now there is an agitation for a five-day week.

In our contractual relations with employers they have conceded that all they have in justice the right to demand is a reasonable day's work for the wage agreed upon, and that the union is privileged to make rules designating the individual to represent the union. Thus it has been agreed foremen must give out sufficient situations to meet office needs, and situation holder may on any day and as many days as he elects hire another in his stead; no sub can be disciplined for failure to show up when not engaged; the oldest sub in continuous service shall be given the first vacancy; no one may be discharged except for certain specified causes.

These are worth-while concessions, whether or not they would have been conceded by employers as but common justice, were it possible to enforce them, is only problematical. They are not possible of enforcement either in spirit or letter under the union rules—that is, the result hoped to be attained is not possible.

Next week: How the laws are evaded.

MAILERS' NOTES.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, in regular meeting assembled, September 18, 1927, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

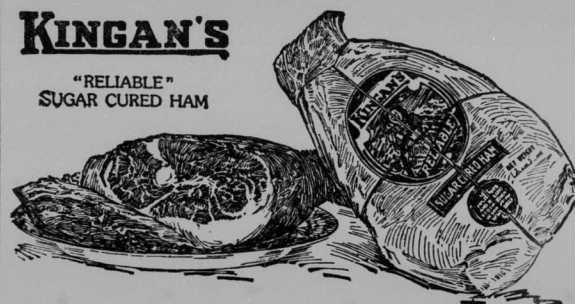
"Whereas, The executive council of the Mailers' Trade District Union has been authorized by the late convention to submit to a referendum vote a proposition that has for its purpose the withdrawal of the mailers from the International Typographical Union; and

"Whereas, Such action would deprive the mailers

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Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
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of certain prescribed benefits now offered by the International Typographical Union, particularly the old age pension, the privilege of the Union Printers' Home and the mortuary benefits, to all of which the mailers have contributed their share toward the maintenance of these funds; and

"Whereas, An international union of mailers would be numerically too small to undertake such beneficial features; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, in regular meeting assembled this 18th day of September, 1927, go on record as opposed to the withdrawal of the mailers from the International Typographical Union; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the union that the membership be advised to vote against the proposition of withdrawing from the International Typographical Union when it is submitted to the referendum."

A proposition to withdraw from the International Typographical Union was submitted by the Mailers Trade District Union to the referendum on Tuesday, September 27, 1927. San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 cast the following vote on this question: Three members voted in favor of severing our connection with the I. T. U. and seventy-three voted against the proposition.

JEFFERSON SET RULE.

The man who really started the tradition against a third term in the presidency was Thomas Jefferson, not George Washington. Washington refused a third term as a matter of convenience to himself. Jefferson refused it as a matter of principle which might involve the safety of his country.

In an address September 19, 1796, Washington said:

"The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the government of the United States being not far distant and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made."

There is little doubt that Washington saw the danger of continuous re-elections to the presidency, but he did not speak of them. Probably he thought it best to let any formal discussion of the matter wait. It did wait, for eleven years, and then, on December 10, 1807, in replying to the Vermont Legislature, which asked him to serve another term, Jefferson said:

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for four years, will in fact become for life, and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance.

"Believing that a representative government, responsible at short intervals of election, is that which produces the greatest happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond a second term of office."

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

MAILERS, NOTICE!

To the Membership of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18:

At the regular meeting of the Union held Sunday, September 18, 1927, the wage scale agreement with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association, which was signed without authority of the Union by President C. W. Von Ritter and Secretary Edward P. Garrigan, was rejected by a secret ballot vote.

Faternally,

Ferdinand Barbrack
H. Christie

Dominic Del Carlo
Alfred F. O'Neill

TO HALT THE WASTE OF LIVES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Every working day 117 workers are killed "accidentally" in the United States. Of this ghastly total, 35,000 lives a year, fully 85% is a needless sacrifice. The United States is the most dangerous country to work in, statistics prove. Here more are killed in peace times in industry than the nation lost in one year in the World War.

The facts will be laid before the First National Labor Health Conference. The convention was called by the Workers' Health Bureau, with sponsors from the Ohio State Federation of Labor and those of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and a number of international unions.

Parade of Maimed Toilers.

The mournful procession of stretchers that starts every day from the colliery, the construction job and the factory and highway to the workers' homes and hospitals needs no added publicity. The newspapers with monotonous regularity recount the mine blasts, the collapse of buildings, the falling derricks, the plunges down elevator shafts, the slaughter on the streets.

Miners provide the largest number of workers killed in this shocking procession of industrial maimed and dead. Next are the building trades. Equally widespread are victims of industrial poisons, but these deaths are more successfully concealed. All these striking conclusions will be brought forth for discussion and action at the approaching conference.

"The object of the conference is not merely to discuss the present alarming increase in industrial accidents and diseases, but to formulate plans for action whereby labor can control the situation," says the Workers' Health Bureau. The Bureau expects to have delegates attend from over 200 labor unions.

Emergency Measures Needed.

Measures for the immediate control of industrial hazards will be outlined as well as the practical steps to enforce safety codes. A concerted attack on the causes of industrial accidents and occupational disease will be mapped out. The health experts hope to bring the facts forcibly before the labor representatives. They realize nothing is quite so effective as the force of labor, when aroused.

A few of the more damning facts of national waste of workers' lives and vitality are available to the conference.

During the last ten years more than 25,000 miners have been killed. Every ton of coal, whether for the factory or the home fire, is spattered with some worker's blood.

Most Dangerous Jobs.

Every country has reduced its industrial death toll except the United States. Accidents on buildings are second to mining tragedies. Fifteen states have no safety codes for building work. Construction accidents have increased 61 per cent in New York State in the last two years. Only twelve inspectors are employed to safeguard the lives of 400,000 workers in that wealthy commonwealth.

In Pennsylvania the State Department of Labor was compelled to take inspectors from every other activity in 1926 to watch the construction jobs. Factories were neglected as a result. Heavy toll

was taken in the steel mills and foundries. Everywhere the accident toll is growing. Hence the call on labor to conserve life. All unions have been urged to take note of the "life saving" convention and send delegates to the convention here. Names of delegates should be sent to the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MORROW GOES TO MEXICO.

President Coolidge has appointed Dwight W. Morrow as ambassador to Mexico. Morrow has been one of the partners of the House of Morgan. It looks as if the House of Morgan might be going to Mexico, but there is no use jumping at conclusions. Morrow may make a very fine ambassador, even though it is difficult to think that a man out of Morrow's environment can know anything about the ideas, the hopes or the feelings of the Mexican people or the American people in the mass. Everyone will hope that Morrow will make a fine ambassador—and almost everyone will wait and see. Mr. Morrow will first have to overcome the hostility of men who will be in his own entourage, which he may be able to do, because he is used to giving orders. Morrow is not a professional diplomat and perhaps that is something. That he is a professional financier may also be something. But we can afford to wait and see, hoping for the best. In any event, matters have been so bad in the hands of past ambassadors that they cannot be much worse in any hands. Morrow may bring with him a revelation—he may, or may not.

AESOP'S FABLE OF WOLF AND LAMB.

As a Wolf was lapping at the head of a running brook he spied a stray Lamb paddling at some distance down the stream. Having made up his mind to seize her, he bethought himself how he might justify his violence.

"Villain!" he said, running up to her, "how dare you muddy the water I am drinking?"

"Indeed," said the Lamb humbly, "I do not see how I can disturb the water, since it runs from you to me, not from me to you."

"Be that as it may," replied the Wolf, "it was but a year ago that you called me many ill names."

"Oh, sir!" said the Lamb, trembling, "a year ago I was not born."

"Well," replied the Wolf, "if it was not you it was your father, and that is all the same; but it is no use trying to argue me out of my supper." And without another word he fell upon the poor, helpless Lamb and tore her to pieces.

Moral: A tyrant never lacks a pretext. And they have little chance of resisting the injustice of the powerful, whose only weapons are innocence and reason.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 23, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mayor Rolph, stating that it was a pleasure to have had the honor of donating the silk flag which was won by the Milk Drivers' Union No. 226. From Judge L. T. Jacks, thanking the Council for having had the privilege of being one of the judges for Labor Day and wishing the labor movement success.

The Educational Committee—Announced that under the direction of the Workers' Educational Department of the University Extension Division of the University of California, a class in practical public speaking will be given at the Labor Temple; the course will begin on Thursday evening, October 13, 1927, at the hour of 8 p.m. The course consists of ten sessions at \$3 for the course, which is given by Professor S. K. Pollard. On motion the communication was referred to the Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Iron-Steel Workers—Business is slack; are still suffering from the importation of foreign steel.

Receipts—\$471.64. Expenses—\$2268.64.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p.m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL.

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases; also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Earber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, September 7, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials were received from Plumbers No. 442 for Wm. Sturm; moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegate seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department in regard to credentials for the convention of the Label Trades Department; read and filed. From United Garments of Albany, N. Y., in regard to the Bell brand collar; read and filed. Minutes of the Building Trades Council; noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Garment Workers No. 131—Business is slow; look for the label on overalls and work shirts. Typographical—Business is slow; look for the label on printing. Cracker Bakers—Business is fair. Shoe Clerks—C. H. Baker is still unfair. Steam Fitters—Business is fair. Pressmen—Business is fair. Cigarmaker—Business is fair; look for the label on cigars. Millmen—Business is slow. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair. Elevator Constructors—Business is fair. Auxiliary—Reported that they are taking in new members at each meeting.

Reports of Committee—Agitation Committee reported that they met on Wednesday, August 31, to complete plans for Labor Day; moved and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be received and concurred in.

Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered his report for the last three weeks; moved and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Moved and carried that the report of the Board of Trustees be received and filed. Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

New Business—Moved and carried that we discontinue the phone in the office of the League. Moved and carried that we use the phone of the Grocery Clerks and pay half of the bill. Moved and carried that we send a letter of thanks to Brother James Hardich for his services on Labor Day. Moved and carried that we grant Brother W. G. Desepte two weeks' leave of absence so he can attend the conventions of the State Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department.

Dues—\$84.53. Disbursements—\$221.48.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9:40, to meet again on September 21, 1927.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Did God Almighty endow any man or woman with that subtle knowledge that would enable you to go into a schoolroom of children and put your hand on the head of this six-year-old boy and say that God appoints him to greatness and distinction and honor; to put your hand on the head of this other six-year-old boy and say that God Almighty intended him for the ditch or to split rails? No. God hasn't conferred that power upon any of us; but He has said to us all: Open wide the schoolhouses and give to every child the opportunity to develop all there is in him. If God didn't put anything there, you and I can't bring it out; but if you and I suffer the light of such a one to be hidden under a bushel, may the sin and shame of it abide on us forever more.—Charles Brantley Aycock.

Salesman—Here is a very nice pistol, lady. It shoots nine times.

Fair Customer—Say, what do you think I am—a polygamist?—Hardware Age.

SUCCESS

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One can easily recall that thirty years ago eggs were fifteen cents a dozen, butter twelve cents a pound, and milk five cents a quart. The butcher gave away liver and treated the kids to bologna. The hired girl received ten bucks a month and did the washin'. Women did not paint, powder, smoke, vote, play poker, rummie, shimmie, or roll their socks. Men wore whiskers and boots, chewed tobacco, spit on the sidewalk and cussed. Waiters never got tips and hat check boys were unknown. Kerosene lamps and lantern slides in the parlor were "class." No one was ever operated on for appendicitis, supplied with monkey glands or had two-fifty blood pressure. Microscopes were unheard of. Everyone lived to a good old age and every year walked many miles to wish friends a merry Christmas.

Today everybody rides in automobiles or flies, plays golf, poker or bridge, plays the piano with his feet, tunes in on innumerable stations, smokes cigarettes and imported cigars, eats grapefruit, drinks gasoline and prune juice, blames the high cost of living on the politicians, never goes to bed the same day he gets up, and then thinks he has had a wonderful time.—The Kablegram.

That man, I think, has a liberal education who has been so trained in his youth that his body is the ready servant of his will and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready like a steam engine, to spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind, whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operations, one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heat by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty whether of nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as human.—Thomas Huxley.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1927.

State of California,
County of San Francisco—s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1927.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY,

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

SPRING SHACKLE LUBRICATION.

A light grease or heavy oil should be used on spring shackles and spindle bearings during the winter months, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

The displacement of labor by machinery, which is such a startling feature of present-day American industry, arouses serious interest as to what is to become of the workers thus displaced. This is a social problem of the first importance. It is also a business problem, for an unemployed worker ceases to be a consumer. The Secretary of Labor in an article in the Monthly Labor Review for September urges that while there must be no limitation upon mechanical improvements, provision must be made to avoid any extended idleness on the part of workers superseded by machinery.

Another article in the Review describes the facilities for indoor recreation as maintained in a number of industrial establishments. These facilities include club houses, recreation and rest rooms, gymnasiums, bowling alleys or game rooms, swimming pools, and lectures, moving pictures, etc. Usually the company provides the necessary buildings and equipment, while in many cases the runnings expenses are borne jointly by the company and the employees. These undertakings, however, have not always been successful, about 100 of the 430 establishments scheduled having discontinued one or more of such activities.

A study recently completed by a large insurance company indicates that more than a million persons in the United States have mental or physical impairments so severe as to make of them a social burden. Exclusive of cases of ordinary sickness, it is estimated that there are about 75,000 blind, 45,000 deaf and dumb, and, counting only those in institutions, about 320,000 mentally deficient. In addition, there are about 78,000 paupers and about 700,000 persons who are so crippled as to interfere more or less seriously with their earning capacity.

The rapid increase in the use of mechanical sprayers for many kinds of painting has aroused much apprehension as to the health hazards connected with the process. No exhaustive study of the subject has yet been made, but sufficient material is available to indicate some of the hazards to be guarded against. Many of the paints now used do not employ lead, but the other bases used involve the presence of other harmful substances.

Union wage scales as of May, 1927, are given for various trades in several of the larger cities, in comparison with like figures for preceding years.

Other articles in the Review cover the recent convention of the Pan-American Labor Congress, a report on the retirement systems for public employees in New York and New Jersey, statistics of prices, cost of living, and the trend of employment, and various other topics of labor interest.

CLEAN RADIATORS ANNUALLY.

Radiators that have been used over one year should be taken to a radiator shop which is equipped to boil them out, according to the Free Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. The solution used will cut the sediment and increase the efficiency of the cooling system.

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Brief Items of Interest

These members of local unions died during the week: James J. Morarity of the municipal carmen, John J. Egan of the boilermakers.

Jere L. Sullivan, secretary of the International Culinary Workers' Union, spent some time in San Francisco before going to Los Angeles to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor which convenes in that city next Monday morning. He visited all of the locals in this city and will call on others between here and the south.

The meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night was the shortest in many years, lasting less than fifteen minutes. The attendance was also very poor, due very largely to the fact that many of the delegates were in San Bernardino attending the convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Those who desire to register in a class on public speaking to be conducted in the Labor Temple should send in their applications to Theodore Johnson, room 205, Labor Temple, before October 13th, at which time the classes will start under the direction of the extension division of the University of California.

President Keogh of the International Molders' Union passed through San Francisco during the week on his way to the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, and attended the meeting of the local union on Tuesday evening. John P. Fry, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will visit this city after the adjournment of the convention.

At the recent convention of the California State Federation of Butcher Workmen, held in Sacramento, one of the most important things to happen was the arrangement for a meeting to be held with the several international officers of the Butcher Workmen when they attend the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles.

Joseph A. Moreschi, president of the Hod Carriers, Common and Building Laborers' Interna-

tional Union, is in the bay district on his way to Los Angeles for the American Federation of Labor convention. He will attend the meeting of the building trades section, which convenes Wednesday in the Southern California metropolis, and later will represent his organization in the regular convention.

Tom Cory, organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, has returned to Los Angeles after meeting with varying success in an organizing tour of the Pacific Coast. He will remain in the southern metropolis for several weeks, visiting the various unions, and will also greet President Lovely and Secretary Baine of the international organization, who are delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

A bill providing that wooden floors shall be placed behind counters in all butcher shops is to be drafted for presentation to the State Legislature by President Milton S. Maxwell of the State Federation of Butchers. Wooden flooring over concrete has been tested for two years in San Francisco by agreement with the Butchers' Board of Trade, with improved health and efficiency for the men behind the counters, Maxwell says.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has indorsed the action of the Railroad Commission in setting a rehearing in the telephone rate increase case for December 20. Two traveling cards were accepted at the regular meeting and one application was approved, according to Secretary C. D. Mull.

Because of the refusal to pay the union scale, all carpenters affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters have been instructed not to work on the LaFayette or Valley Spring dam projects, now under construction by the Eastbay Utility District.

Sick benefits aggregating \$397 were approved and six candidates were obligated at the Thursday meeting of Teamsters' Union No. 85, reports Secretary James E. Wilson.

LAWYERS AND LABOR CONFER.

Hope that recent conferences between representatives of the American Bar Association and the American Federation of Labor may bring about legislation that will permit interstate commerce labor disputes to be settled by modern methods was expressed by Charles S. Whitman, president of the Bar Association, at its annual convention at Buffalo.

The former Governor of New York declared "nothing on the horizon of Federal legislation offers greater promise than these conferences.

"The conferences," he said, "took up the problems of the settlement of industrial disputes affecting interstate commerce by modern methods—methods to which lawyers can give hearty assent."

Mr. Whitman, reviewing other activities of the association, said an important work was being done by the legal aid department in the drafting of a model statute to facilitate the prompt and inexpensive collection of wages.

Discussing Congressional delays, Mr. Whitman said: "The failure of the Sixty-ninth Congress to enact important appropriation bills and the jeopardizing of vital public interests through lack of available funds, are regarded by the special committee on the change of date of Presidential inauguration as further proof of the desirability of changing the date of the commencement of Congress and also the date of the inauguration of the President.

"A Congressional situation created by constitutional limitation, which can result in the suspension of many activities of government, including the orderly conduct of the terms of the Court of the Federal judiciary system, plainly indicates the necessity of the reform advocated by the American Bar Association."

As the result of work done by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Mr. Whitman said that since the meeting of the conference 45 uniform acts, nine of which were amendments to motor vehicle acts, have been adopted.

Preparation of a standard or model code of criminal procedure, originally proposed by the association's section of criminal law, has been undertaken by the American Law Institute, Mr. Whitman said.

Mistress—So your matrimonial life was very unhappy? What was the trouble? December wedded to May?"

Chloe Johnson—Lan' sakes, no ma'am, it was Labor Day married to de day o' rest.

Rastus—Whah yo' gwine?

Sambo—Home.

Rastus—Home! Ah thought you an yo' missis had a ruckus dis mo'nin.

Sambo—Yeah—huh. But Ah done jes thought o' sompin' mo' to say.

The foreman looked the applicant for work up and down.

"Are you a mechanic?" he asked.

"No, sorr," was the answer; "Oim a McCarthy."—Exchange.

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